REGISTERED No. 'C'.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,261—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 0
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

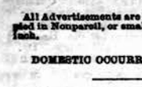
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Witness, as above, on

THURSDAY, the 25th July 1878.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamer leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 20th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 5 p.m. calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and Kidderpore, and such other places where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 13th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day o sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 26th, and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wine. Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

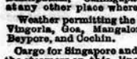
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.



THE Fine New Steamer SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons register, 400 H. P. nominal, will sail positively on the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA,

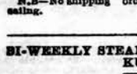
THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain James C. Shaw, will sail on the 18th instant.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 27th instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,

COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*s*) PESHAWUR ..	3781	600	C. A. White	12th July.
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee.....	19th do.
(*s*) CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas...	26th do.
— GEELONG ...	1835	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(*s*) AUSTRALIA ..	2963	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR.....	2021	450	E. J. Baker....	22nd July.
SUNDA	1704	300	J. Reeves	5th August.

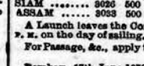
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector....	19th July.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,

Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs ; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,

Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12.....per bottle.....Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,

METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifgal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, viz: Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT

25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,

Opposite the Oriental Bank,

BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

and

113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTHAMPTON, AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to London,

Not exceeding 3 lbs. at 7 as. per lb.

Over 3 lbs. and		6 ,,	6 ,,
,, 6 ,,	,,	12 ,,	5 ,,
,, 12 ,,	,,	4 ,,	,,

To any other part of England, so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of eight) to port of landing in England at Re. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates. Minimum charge on cases is Rs. 5. Prepayment of charges is optional, but when recovered at destination, one-fourth is added.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES secured (free of charge) and Baggage shipped or landed.

Our London Office conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,

No. 39, Pir Market ar Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are in statu quo.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body ; and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body at once.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address "GALEN."

Umballa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13th JULY 1878, When the much admired Opera of

ALADDIN ; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,

will be enacted with New Scenes, New Dresses, and New Mechanical Contrivances.

The Opera will be followed by the people's favourite,

INDAR SABHA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

LOST, or STOLEN, on the 8th instant, a SMALL BLUE and WHITE ENAMELLED DRESDEN NEEDLE case converted into a VINAGARETTE.

A REWARD of Rupees 30 will be paid to any person giving such information to the Police as will lead to the recovery of the bottle.

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th July 1878.

ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. GAYER, Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to the above Estate, are requested to forward the same or pay any sums due to the Undersigned on or before the 8th August next, after which no claims in India will be received.

W. JACOB, Major,

President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 8th July 1878.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive, up to 31st July 1878, TENDERS for the MASONRY WORKS and PIPING of the KHARAGHORA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, aggregating about three quarters of a Lakh of Rupees, to be carried out during the working season, with a prospect of further expenditure during the next official year.

2. Copy of Specifications and Quantities, and Conditions of Contract, with Form of Tenders, can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned at Ahmedabad on payment of One Rupee.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Separate Tenders should be given for Masonry and for Distribution Works.

J. C. POTTINGER,

Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Gujerat.

CALICO BALL.

IT is proposed to have a CALICO BALL at the COUNCIL HALL, POONA, on the 2nd September next. The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to form a Committee :—

Lieut.-Col. HOGG, Deputy Quartermaster General.
Lieut.-Col. JUSTICE, Military Secretary.
J. K. SPENCE, Esq., C.S.
Captain FRITH, A. D. C.
Lieut. CHICHESTER, 2nd Queen's.
Lieut. NOON, 11th Regiment.

The scale of prices proposed for Tickets is as follows :—

A Lady's single Ticket	Rs. 8
A Gentleman's ,,	,, 16
A double Ticket (Lady and Gentleman)	,, 16
A Family Ticket (for any number of one Family)	,, 20

Ladies being *bona fide* visitors may be included in a Family Ticket.

Fancy Dress to be worn. Materials for dresses to be of Cotton only ; silks, satins, and silk velvets to be excluded. Cotton Velvet will be admissible.

Applications for Tickets to be sent to the Honorary Secretary. It is hoped that intending Subscribers will send in their applications for Tickets not later than the 1st August, to enable the Committee to estimate the funds forthcoming, and to make the arrangements for the Ball accordingly.

CHAS. MANT, Major, R.E., Honorary Secretary.

8th N. I. Lines, Poona, July 8th, 1878.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50...	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

COOPER & COMPANY.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

SPARE COPIES of the following Papers can be had for immediate supply. Back numbers not in Stock will be ordered out from England if required. Subscriptions to commence from any date. A complete list showing distinctive features of each paper will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS.

	12 Months. Bombay. Rs.	a.	Up-Country. Rs.	a.
Broad Arrow	22	0	24	0
Fun (with Almanac)	9	12	11	8
Field	27	4	31	0
Graphic (including Christmas number)	22	8	24	8
Home News	19	8	21	8
Illustrated London News (with Xmas number)	22	8	24	8
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News	22	0	24	0
Judy (including Almanac)	11	12	13	0
Lancet	24	8	26	8
Mail (Thrice a Week)	33	8	37	8
Overland Mail	19	8	21	8
Pall Mall Budget	22	0	24	0
Penny Illustrated Paper	8	12	10	12
Pictorial World	14	8	16	8
Public Opinion	11	0	13	0
Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper	8	4	10	4
Saturday Review	22	0	24	0
Times (Weekly Edition)	11	0	13	0
World	22	0	24	0

MONTHLY PERIODICALS.

Army List	14	0	18	4
Belgravia	7	0	8	4
Bow Bells	5	8	7	0
Boys' Herald	4	12	5	12
Cassell's Family Magazine	4	0	5	4
Cassell's Russo-Turkish War	5	0	6	4
Chambers's Journal	4	8	5	12
Cornhill Magazine	7	0	8	4
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine	7	0	8	4
Every Month	2	8	3	8
Family Herald	3	12	5	0
Fraser's Magazine	16	0	19	4
Ladies' Gazette of Fashion	7	8	8	12
Le Follet	11	0	12	4
Leisure Hour	3	12	4	12
London Journal	5	8	7	0
London Society (with Holiday and Xmas number)	8	4	9	12
Milliner and Dress-maker	11	0	12	4
Myras Journal	5	0	6	0
Myras Midmonthly Journal and Children's Dress	5	0	6	0
Nineteenth Century	18	0	20	4
Once a Week	7	0	8	4
Phonetic Journal	4	12	6	0
Sylvia's Home Journal	4	0	5	4
Temple Bar	7	0	8	4
Wedding Bells	5	0	6	0
Young Ladies' Journal	6	4	7	12

COOPER & CO., MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

POPULAR CONCERT, TOWN HALL, MONDAY, July 15. Commencing at half-past 5 o'clock. Admittance—One Rupee.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 1st Grenadiers N. I. Apply, stating terms and forwarding certificates, to BAND PRESIDENT, Camp, Ahmedabad.

WANTED, a Gentleman who thoroughly understands cotton business ; a practical knowledge required. Must not object to leave Bombay. Apply by letter to "RUBE," care of *Bombay Gazette*, stating salary required and qualifications.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

BATH TUBS,—GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, Strong and Serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.

J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

BACON ON CUT, Double Gloster CHEESE ON CUT, and PRIME CUMBERLAND HAMS in canvas, just received fresh. Apply to

W. J. ISSAAT.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGYE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARCE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF-SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
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SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
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INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS'

ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have h therto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

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The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.

Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,, 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	,, 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,, 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,, 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,,
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	,, ,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	,, ,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,, ,, 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each ,, 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
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OVERLAND TRUNKS.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH JULY 1878.

As customary on Mail day business here has been almost at a standstill, but the improved accounts from the Liverpool Cotton Market have caused dealers to ask higher prices for their stocks, although there is very little enquiry for export. The political telegrams point to a speedy termination of the Congress. The London commercial telegrams still quote Consols at 96¼ and French Rentes at 115¼.

The Bombay Mails of 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee is reported as firm with an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, which is now quoted at 104s. 6d. Good Ordinary Native and Mysore are unchanged at 73s. and 78s. per cwt. respectively. Cocoanut Oil is unchanged at £40 10s. for Ceylon and £32 per ton for Cochin. In Linseed an advance of 6d. per quarter is reported in Bombay description ex-Warehouse, and Calcutta Rapeseed has advanced 3s. per quarter to arrive. Wheat is unchanged.

The market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday, according to Reuter, was steady, but quotations for 7lbs., 8¼lbs., and 9lbs. Shirtings are 1/2d. per piece lower, Idles rates now being 5s. 10½d, 7s. and 8s. 6d. 11lbs. Shirtings are still quoted at 10s. 3d. per piece.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was firm at an advance of 1-16th per lb. in Middling Uplands; the quotations for Surats, which are only in a limited demand, are, however, unchanged. The total sales amounted to 15,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats.

In New York Middling Uplands is still quoted at 11¼ cents, and Futures are unchanged at 11¼ cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's receipts	1,000	500	600
Six days' do.	4,000	3,200	3,200
	5,000	3,700	3,800
Previously	4,198,000	3,921,200	4,070,200
Total since 1st Sept ...	4,203,000	3,924,900	4,074,000

The Bank of England Return for the week ending last Wednesday shows an increase of £200,000 in the Reserves, a decrease of £3,200,000 in the Bills discounted, and an increase of £100,000 in Bullion. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 30 15-16 to 33⅜ per cent. No change is reported in the Bank rate of discount, but the Market rate for 6 months' sight Bills has fallen to 2¾ per cent.

Bar Silver is unchanged at 52⅞d. per oz. No shipments of the metal are advised by yesterday's P. and O. steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been steadier at an advance of 1-16th per Rupee. Very little business has been done, however, and as Calcutta telegrams this afternoon report rates there as nominal, it seems probable that to-day's advance will not be maintained. The closing quotations are—

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	Rs. 8 3d.		
Credits, 3 ,,	,, Rs. 8 5-16d.		,,
Documents, 4 ,,	,, Rs. 8 11-32d.		,,
France 2 ,,	,, 2-15f.		,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is unchanged at 100 1-16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES are again rather firmer, the rate for both Fours and Fours-and-a-half being Rs. 95 and Five-and-a-half Rs. 104½. The New Loan is also in more demand at Rs. 101½, an advance of ¼ on yesterday's quotation.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day there has again been considerable speculation in Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip, and a further advance of Rs. 25 has taken place in Alberts, Rs. 5 in Coorla, Rs. 10 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 5 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 5 in Mandvie, Rs. 10 in Morarjee, Rs. 50 in Neriad, Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 25 in Sassoon.

COTTON has been steady, but we have not heard of much business having been done. Dealers are asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy owing to the stronger advices from Liverpool, but as Bombay descriptions have not hitherto participated in the improvement in that market, the advance here, as is usually the case, is somewhat premature.

In SEEDS there is no change to report, only a limited business is passing in Linseed at Rs. 6-12 and Gurzeni Rapeseed Rs. 7-14 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are nominally at 18s. 9d. per ton for steamers to Liverpool, but very few engagements have been made at this rate. For the Continent the rates for Trieste and Venice are still 25s. and 20s per ton respectively, freight payable here at par. In sailing tonnage there is nothing doing at former rates, viz.—11s. 3d. for wood and 12s. 6d. for Iron.

In PIECE GOODS there is no change to report. Holders continue firm, but dealers are buying very sparingly.

The COAL Market is stagnant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	1 p.c.	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c.	747½
Bank of Madras	60,000	5	all	10 do.	595
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,048	2,000	all	20 p. c.	615
Frere Land and Vice Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,460	all	18 p.s.	25½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	1,250	1,000	32 p.c.	560
Bellary	178	1,000	all	50	700
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	485
Dahiu Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	20 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	76
Ce-war Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	606
Dharwar Co	1,250	500	all	50 do	452
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	882	1,000	all	100 do	895
Hingunghat	50	1,250	250	60 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	40 do	880
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	805
Kodaali Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	850	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	—	1,500	250 do	350
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	360
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Western Indian Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	825

*Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock....	—	£20	21⅜	3*0	p. c. 293
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	13⅜	1*6	do. 26
Do. ,,	—	£20	6⅝	7·1	do. 72
Do. ,,	—	£20	31⅛	11·3	do. 72
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000		do. 1,100
Do. New Shares.	—	£18	19*6	1·18	do. 250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—		850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.s.	1,080
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50	p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p. s.	1,080
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..		87
Bhowanagar M. and F. Company	500	2,000		40	p.s.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,075
Bombay Ronjan and Tate Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10	p.s*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	25	p.s*	810 xd.
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500		450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	910
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40	p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern....	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.s*	1,170
Hindustan S. and W. ..	875	1,000	all	35	p.s.	1,000
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.s*	995
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.s*	910
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	Nil			300
Morarjee Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.s*	1,575
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	60,000	50	50	..		37
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	335
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50	p.s.	1,315
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.s*	1,260
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	5,000	5,000		..		170
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	925	1,000	all	35	p.	940
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all			650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10	p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10	p.s.	703
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,185
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.s.	965
Soonderdas Spinning ..	660	1,000	all	75	p.s.	950
Do do. (Shares.	800	1,400	350	125	p.s.	305
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all			660
Victoria Mills	850	1,000	all	35	p.s.	760

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Barmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½	p.s.	1,100
Bombay Gas Company..	60,000	50	all	7½	p. c.	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80	p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Karrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36	p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,158	200	100	7½	p. ct.	39
Mechanical Building Co.	1,000	500	all		p. s.	19
Thacker and Co.....	1,990	500	all	02½	p. s.	610
Vicgas Patent Slip Co.	2,000	250	all	16	p. ct.	20

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the 6 days' ending 6th July 1878.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,268½ miles.			
Coaching	78,060	0	0
Merchandize	1,67,057	0	0
Telegraph	550	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,45,617	0	0
Corresponding 6 days' last year, open 1,268½miles	4,92,305	2	1
Decrease	2,46,687	2	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF KINROSS, 1,641 tons, Captain J. Cumming, wil sail to-day for San Francisco, in ballast.

THE SHIP JEANNE DOUGLAS, 1,284 tons, Captain F. A. Jansson, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE SHIP SIMLA, 2,172 tons, Captain P. McIntyre, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with original cargo carried in the same bottom.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain W. Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and three natives second class and nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Punjaub (s)	Watson	Bussorah, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Peshawar (s)	White	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Simla, McIntyre, to San Francisco.
Ship County of Kinross, Cumming, to San Francisco.
Ship Jeanne Douglas, Jansson, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Punjaub, to F. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 8 Fresnite (s) .....Armstrong ...Colombo, July 1.
Ethiopia (s) .....Henderson ...Moulmein, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July 8.—Condor.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ethiopia—Lieut G H Bittleston, Mr E Hancock, Mr S Dignam, Mr Abrver.

Passengers per s s Hydaspes—The following is the list of passengers which sailed from Calcutt on the 9th July :—For Madras—Mrs. T Beatty and two children, Mr W Branson, and Major W Badgley. For Galle—Colonel J Hume. For Brindisi—Mr. Geo Stanton. For Southampton—Mr Honeysett, Mrs Lowther and child, Mrs Jefferson, Mr Hannah, Mrs Hutchison, Mr R Robinson, Mr and Mrs Allen and child, Mr and Mrs Sinclair, Mr Phillips, Mrs Hamilton, Mr F. Rose, and Mr J Landrey.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Busheer (-) .... Rangoon.
10 Salisbury(s)..... ..... Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

July. 10 Cox .... Cont.
Craigforth .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—102 bundles iron horse shoe, Hassumally Mahamedally.
Trentham Hall s—3 packages earthenware and 1 cask glassware, Manjee Canjee.
Henry Solchow s—99 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 2 cases sherry and 2 cases whiskey, Geo R Purvis and Co; 50 cases brandy, Ellis and D Fisher and Co; 23 cases sherry, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bernina s—48 bales wool, Ralli Brothers.
Stock bridge—200 bales cotton, Thos M Moore and Co.
Trentham, Reach—1,000 bales cotton, J Cursetjee and Co; 109 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1½ bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bags rice, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co: 33 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama.
Bellona s—58 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja; 46 bales hemp Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Reaper s—344 cwts myrabollams, Sobhagchund Goolalchund.
Peshawar s—9 bales silkwaste, Mr. Woolland Co; 7 cases fahnawes Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed; 1 case shawls, King, King and Co; 9¼ cwts tea teeth, Moolchund Doolabdass; 17½ cwts E teeth, Venechund Jeetia; 4 cwts E teeth, Goolamhoosein Jonmahamed; 10¾ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 1 bogie gold bars (Rs 98,400) and 5 boxes silver coins (Rs 9,80), The C M Bank of I. and China.

FROM VENICE.

Khiva s—159 cwts M of P Shells, E Spinner and Co; 350 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Galatia s—101 bales cotton, Mahamedbhoy Nensee; 135 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—209 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

HIGH COURT—JULY. 13.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Argument.

518-77—Jefferson and P—Jamsetjee Dorabjee N vs Ghanjibhai Dadabhai—Lynch and T.

(Before the Honorable the Chief JUSTICE and the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

212-76—Pestonjee K—Thacker Mathooradass T vs Madhowjee Dhurumsey Visram and others—Jefferson and P and Mr. Bicknell.
577-77—J C Cama—Aruchshaw, &c, vs Sorabjee Muncherjee G—Muljee and B.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

500-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and another vs M Framjee Cama—Ardaseer and H.
634-77—Ardaseer and H—M F Cama vs D Manockjee Petit—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renaud vs Premjee Shewjee and others—Remington, H and C.
65-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renaud vs Comedram Doolubram—Remington, H and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Williams, Lieut Col, R E, on furlough, from Simla.
Coles, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Eldor, Lieut Col, 6th Bombay N I, on sick leave, to Neilgherries.
Gray, Col, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to England.
Williams, Lieut Col, R E, on furlough, to England.
Doig, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.
Fordyce, Lieut, 8th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 6.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—
Captain S Cargill, R A, to be Major; Captain G Lamb, to be Major; Captain S H Desborough to be Major; Captain G T Skipwith R E, to be Major.
6th Regiment—Lieut Cullen to be Captain.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of an officer :—
44th N I—Lieut P E Henderson, from the 29th N I, to be Wing Officer, in the room of the late Captain W G Maitland.
Captain A Broadfoot, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Mooltan, for duty with E Battery 4th Brigade, at that station.
Captain C Harman, R A, is directed to proceed from Morar to England, and join No 6 Battery 9th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.
Lieut A J Montgomery, R H A, is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Morar, and join K Battery C Brigade, into which he has been appointed.
Captain H Skipton, R H A, is directed to proceed from Benares to Morar, and join R Battery C Brigade, into which he has been appointed.
The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion :—
9th Regiment—Lieut Shuckburgh to be Adjutant, vice Seaton, deceased.
22nd Regiment—Lieut Bromfield to be Interpreter, vice Johnston.
84th Regiment—Sub-Lieut Willes to be Lieut.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 10.)

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev D W Kidd to be Chaplain of Poonamallee. This cancels Mr Kidd's appointment to the Chaplaincy of Meerut.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Koti Subba Rau, Deputy Collector, General Duty, Godavery District, privilege leave for one month, under Section 12, Supplement II, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr R S Sullivan, Second Member, Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Department during Mr Ballard's temporary employment on other duty.

Lieut-Colonel Martin Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, vice Colonel Hay, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel Cockburn. Major Durand, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grad-, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade vice Lieut Colonel Martin. Lieut Burgess, Assistant Military Accountant, and Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, vice Major Durand, and Major Lumsden, Assistant Military Accountant, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd Class, vice Lieut Burgess.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

The Medical Fund Annuities for July 1878, are granted as follows :—Acting Deputy Surgeon-General C J Rogers, a large annuity, from the date of payment of the balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, which ever may be the later, provided both events take place on or before 1st Sept.

Retired Surgeon-Major J T Williams, a large annuity from 1st July.

To Retired Surgeon-Major J Shortt the liberated small annuity—From the date of payment of the balance of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before 1st Sept.

Surgeon-Major D Rogers is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £220 per annum.

Lieut-Colonel Beatty, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, Godavery District, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years.

The following promotion is made :—Captain Hallett having completed seven years' service, made Major.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet :—Major W S Hunt.

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 14th, 3h. 46·0m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	.....	5 32	6 39	11 0 m 11 35 s	4 8 m 5 3 s
Sun. 14	4thSunday after Trinity	5 32	6 39	11 38 m 11 22 s	4 54 m 5 43 s
Mon. 15	St. Swithin.	5 32	6 39	0 16 s 0 5 m	6 37 m 6 13 m
Tues. 16	English Mail expected.	5 33	6 39	0 44 s 0 43 m	6 54 m 6 47 m
Wed. 17	.....	5 33	6 38	1 44 s 1 21 s	7 29 s 7 24 m
Th. 18	.....	5 34	6 38	1 47 s 1 57 m	8 2 s 7 57 m
Fri. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	2 15 s	8 35 s

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 11th July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	82°
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·6
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	87·4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—0).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)..	78·1
General Direction of Wind.....	W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	251
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during the month	24·47
Do. do. year	45·04
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th July...	0·65

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEGGATT—July 6th, at 7, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W., the wife of Colonel E. Owen Leggatt, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KILLEN—July 12th, at Dhobie Talao Police Station, the wife of Mr. James Killen, Superintendent, Bombay City Police, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOKE—July 6th, at Poona, the wife of G. H. Cooke, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, of a son.
WHITE—July 7th, at Ajmere, Rajputana, the wife of James White, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

DE-PENNING—July 2nd, at Calcutta, Adria, the wife of George A. De Penning, and daughter of F. Weston Jones, of Serampore, aged 31 years.
THOMPSON—At Banda, Surgeon Phillip Thompson, 20th M. N. L, son of the Rev. F. Thompson, Fenshaw Rectory, Durham.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

WE invite attention to a letter we publish this morning, describing the extreme and justifiable exasperation created among the gunners of the two batteries which sailed with the Indian Expeditionary Force from Bombay by the issue of an order that the batteries were to be considered as having been placed on English pay from the time of leaving India. This injudicious order is the culminating blunder connected with an Expedition, which has been managed from the outset in a careless, presumptuous, and ignorant fashion, without any regard for delicate questions of pay and allowances which might provoke the British soldier at Malta to lock upon the presence of the petted, coddled, and overpaid sepoy there as a personal grievance. The men of the two batteries sent from Bombay were, as our correspondent shows, put to great expense before starting; they have left their women and other belongings at Kirkee to be maintained at Indian rates of living; and now, instead of getting batta and new kit, and being flattered as the saviours of the British Empire, like their dark brethren, they find their pay cut down to the miserable English rates. There can be no doubt that the whole question of the relative pay of British soldiers and Indian sepoys was scandalously overlooked by the English Government in its hurry to make a demonstration of the invincible strength of the Empress of India; and it will show that the discipline of the British Army is surpassingly good if the comparisons the men must make among themselves do not cause very serious dissatisfaction. We have no doubt that the authorities have realized by this time the dilemma in which they have placed themselves; and that the despatch of the Indian Contingent is only a move in Lord Beaconsfield's great game of "make-believe." Probably, the profound intention of the Prime Minister is to persuade the sepoys, who are not, however, such simpletons as he takes them to be, that they have conquered Cyprus; and from the island they will, we fancy, soon be sent home again. A telegram from Simla, which we publish elsewhere, says that their destination is not yet definitively fixed, and it seems to be time to bring to an end a costly and profitless, and to judge by our correspondent's letter from Malta, possibly a very mischievous expedition.

WE notice that the excitement in Burma caused by Mr. Aitcheson's remarks on women and the administration of justice continues to inundate the local press with all manner of articles. The officials seem like St. Paul's conscience to be continually "accusing and excusing" each other. This state of things must be embarrassing, as the Commissioners and the Judge of Moulmein are all either married or widowers, and many of the Deputy Commissioners who are the District Magistrates are in the same category. Since the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Jardine, made his protest from the Bench defending the Commissioners, and publicly stated that judicial matters had not been touched, so far as he could ascertain, by the secret influence of women, the *Rangoon Times*, which defends the Circular, has dropped the Judges and Magistrates and fastened on the police peons whose bullying of prisoners is vaguely imputed to women. We give some extracts to illustrate the extraordinary interest taken in the question. The *Moulmein Advertiser*, in a very ably written article, gives for the first time the text of the Chief Commissioner's Circular.

THERE seems to have been a miscarriage of the Bombay ratepayers' rights in that the land occupied by the G. I. P. Railway Company is escaping assessment under the Municipal Act, and this not through any deficiency in the Act or looseness of wording, as might be expected in such a piece of legislation, but because of the Act not having been acted up to. The Act lays down a rule by which the value of any building or land is to be arrived at for the purposes of assessment to Municipal rates, but that seems to have been set aside, and an elaborate, expensive, and, as it turns out, disastrous course through the High Court and arbitration, followed. The arbitrator, a Civil Engineer of position in Bombay, laid down certain charges attending the working of the line and works in Bombay to be set off against the returns from the traffic branch over the eight or nine miles of line within the island. The principal works and expensive establishments being in Bombay, they utterly swamp the returns of the short length of line in the island, and so in the terms of the arbitrator's award the railway land escapes paying, although no other productive occupied land could escape; unless, as in the case under notice, some wrong principle had guided the conditions of assessment. The Tramway Company might show that they were losing money every month, but they would not be able to evade the payment, or any part of the payment, of their liability to the Municipality; and yet the land and rails traversed by their cars is free for the whole community to walk or drive over, whereas the railway companies have as nearly as possible an exclusive right to the use of their land—a few level crossings constituting the very insignificant exception, and they some times shut the public out of the use of those few crossings for unwarrantable lengths of time.

As we have said, the Municipal Act furnishes the authorities with powers to make the assessments, and lays down principles for their guidance. We do not think they wanted any assistance from outside, yet they allowed themselves to be inveigled into the High Court, the Judges of which, not seeing their way otherwise, directed an arbitration. The arbitrator appointed was Mr. Thomas Ormiston, whose sympathies would naturally lean to all large undertakings employing large staffs of engineers on large salaries and large fees. On the principle which he laid down for the regulation of the assessment the G. I. P. Railway Company are in a position to claim exemption from the payment of any rate on their land. Indeed, on the principle that they should only pay on condition and in the proportion that their returns passed beyond a certain line, so might they claim to be paid a large sum monthly by the Municipality because of their returns falling far short of that line.

We believe that Mr. G. D. Warry is the best authority on railway rating, and it seems to us that according to that lawyer, or rather his authorities and cases, the High Court of Bombay could hardly refuse to set aside Mr. Ormiston's award. If it can be shown that the principles of the award were wrong principles, the High Court could not well hesitate to quash the award. The Judges could hardly uphold the award in favour of the railway company and to the lasting prejudice of the general body of ratepayers; and, according to the result as at present seen, we believe it would be a *lasting* prejudice. Now, according to Warry, "*all occupied land is of some value for rating purposes, but some which would be of small annual value is raised considerably by the mode in which it is occupied; of this sort is that land, which is occupied by railway companies*, the effect of their operations being to raise it from a purely agricultural value to a higher level." This is very conclusive, and the greater part of their land was of a purely agricultural value before they acquired it. In some places it was much above agricultural value. Warry says further, quoting Lord Denman :—"The subject matter of the rate in a particular parish is no doubt the *beneficial occupation* of the land there, and you cannot draw into the rate the value of the occupation of buildings elsewhere; yet, as you are to rate on the value in the parish, however occasioned, you cannot strike off any portion because it would not have existed but for the occupation of buildings in another parish; *still it exists, and in the parish, and therefore cannot escape the rate there.*" Then, supposing a case of an inn in one parish, with a tap and stables immediately adjoining in another, and its being argued that the inn should be assessed on the value of an inn only, and not on the enhanced value which it acquires from the adjoining tap and stables, His Lordship says—"The answer would be: If the occupation of this part is in fact of a certain increased value, whether that increase be derived in part or in the whole from the other, is immaterial—*wherever the valuable occupation is, there the occupier must be rated in respect of it.*"

This applies emphatically to the portions of our railways within our city. It is the most valuable part of the whole line of railway. In that part is produced the wherewithal of working the whole traffic. It is as the shoulder is to the pugilist's fist. We have said enough to show that railway land must have an assessable value, and a higher one than agricultural land. This would be so in the most sparsely populated parts of the country where there are twenty miles between stations, but it is especially so in this island. We will conclude with a quotation from Cockburn, C. J.:—"The profits which "railway companies earn as carriers are the "profits of their trade, and therefore the sums "receivable for carrying alone cannot be made "the basis of calculation for assessment; but in- "asmuch as their carrying trade renders the land "upon which they carry on their business more "valuable, the estimate of the occupation is "thereby enhanced, adding to the rent which the "hypothetical tenant under the Parochial Assessment Act would give."

MONDAY'S CONCERT.

WE understand that the Popular Concert announced for Monday afternoon in the Town Hall, promises to be of a very entertaining character, and that the programme (which will be published on Monday) is particularly rich in a variety of beautiful melodies as well as favorite airs from the Operas. A new candidate will on this occasion present himself for honors on the Organ, who will, we are sure, be welcomed, and his mastery of the instrument appreciated.

THE PAY OF BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS AT EALTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALTA, JUNE 15.

As I last wrote, the two batteries R. A., the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 9th and 26th Bombay N. I., are encamped at San Antonio. The camping ground consists of fields banked up by stone walls, one above the other, up the side of a hill; the soil is worked into loose sand very quickly, and then the dust is frightful. We have had fairly windy days too lately, so that an Indian dust storm is not a bad comparison to what those in the camp have been living in. The camps look very well as far as the horse lines and men's lines go, but when an officer's encampment meets the eye, one feels inclined to smile. Every kind of tent is represented, from a ship's awning stretched over three bits of wood to a really comfortable mess tent. This, of course, is the result of the order that hill tents were not allowed to be taken. We all had to sell them, and then get what we could. In Bombay, before we started, the order was issued that any officer requiring a tent could purchase half a Lascar's pal from the Government; but I know in two instances, when the indents were sent in, the officers were told there were none available, and so had to start without any.

Bell tents can to a limited extent be hired here, but as they are only one thickness of very fine canvas, they are not much used, the dew even coming through them and dropping on the inmates. Verily those in camp on the island of Fort Manoel are in clover compared with those at San Antonio, for there is comparatively no dust at the former, and then they have the advantage of being quite close to the town of Valetta, whereas San Antonio is over three miles off.

On Wednesday the new Governor, Sir A. Borton, had an inspection of the whole Indian Expeditionary Force. The parade ground is damb, to be a nice sized one for an infantry battalion of 1,000 men to work in, so the space was decidedly limited for us. However, we managed to squeeze in somehow. The dress was drill order, and looked very well. All the N. I. regiments have, as I daresay you know, gaiters of *kakee* and puggries of the same, which make an improvement on their usual appearance.

The R. A. were on the right, then the Bengal Cavalry, then the Bombay Lancers, the Sappers and Miners, and the Bengal regiments, Madras and Bombay.

The Artillery and Cavalry marched past at a walk, and then after the Infantry had marched past in quick time (very quick indeed, I hear, for the massed bands got to 132 instead of 118 in the minute, but that I cannot vouch for), they trotted by sections, and then were allowed to go home; but the Infantry were kept for some little time manœuvering.

The march past was said to be excellent, in spite of the rate the band was playing, and the appearance of the troops gave general satisfaction, and, indeed, they deserve all praise. The N. I. regiments have now all been armed with the Martini-Henry rifles, and when they get accustomed to them will prove very valuable allies, in the event of our having to resort to force.

I suppose this will be the first intimation you will have received as to the officers and men of the two batteries of Artillery being placed on English pay. The order was received yes

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

SHOLAPOOR, JULY 12.

Balcrishna, the goods clerk, was recalled to-day and further examined at great length. Another important witness for the prosecution who was relied on to prove the payment of a bribe to Mr. Bedford, denied the truth of his evidence before the Magistrate, and said that he was induced by the Police keeping him two days without food and threatening to kill him. The trial will probably close to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ORDERED TO CYPRUS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

In the House of Commons this evening, Colonel Stanley, Minister for War, in reply to a question said, that the force which was to occupy the island of Cyprus would number ten thousand men, and would consist of the Indian Contingent from Malta and three British battalions.

THE ARREARS OF ORDNANCE MAJORS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

In the House of Commons last night, the Under Secretary of State for India said, that the cases of Ordnance Majors and Paymasters were not parallel, and that the rank of the latter being only honorary they were not entitled to extra pay prior to 1868.

Lord Cranbrook has maintained the decision of the Governor of Madras relative to the Bungana Pally succession. The publication of the papers in connection therewith has been refused.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, JULY 11.

The Congress to-day concluded reading over the projected new Treaty, and decided to appoint financial Commissioners to supervise the Turkish finances. The next sitting of Congress will be held on the 13th instant, when everything will be settled.

A Russo-Turkish Commission starts to-morrow to arrange the evacuation of Shumla and Varna.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, JULY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats limited demand.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7
5 per cent. Consols for Account	96¼
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	52⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ..	£8,200,000....	Inc.	£200,000
Bills Discounted ..	£18,800,000....	Dec.	£3,200,000
Bullion	£22,700,000....	Inc.	£100,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 53¾ per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12, 7-22 A.M.

Mail Steamer Pekin from Bombay arrived.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 11, 10 A.M.

The barometer changes during the preceding twenty-four hours have been small. The sky is overcast in Assam, Northern Bengal, and Behar, and the amount of cloud is diminishing in Upper India. In the Madras Presidency the rainfall at present is diminishing in amounts and area. Heavy rain has fallen over a narrow tract extending from Allahabad to Silchar. The chief falls are—at Allahabad nineteenth tenths; at Patna twenty-seven tenths; at Purneah thirteen-tenths; at Rungpore seventeen tenths; at Goalpara twenty-one tenths; at Silchar twenty-six tenths. A dust-storm at Roopindedee preceded a heavy shower of thirty-seven tenths; Khanawar received twenty-nine tenths. The rainfall over other districts generally slight and unimportant.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 12.

CANNANORE, 5-47 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW.; thermometer max. 85; min. 74; W. B. 80; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 43 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear and bright; sea smooth; wind SW.; thermometer 86·8; barometer 29·864. Fall of rain 40 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SE., SW. Fall of rain 26 cents.

TUTICORIN, 4 p.m.—Weather fine; wind SE.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·82.

VENGURLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind SW. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 1 inch 2 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cnt.	In. cnt.	In. cnt.
Previously registered...	45 4	49 83	49 23
July 11 Thursday	0 0	.....	.....
12 Friday	.....	0 33	0 14
Total.....	45 4	50 16	49 37
Fall up to 12th July 1877	.....	28 60	29 80
" " 11th " "	36 58	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

GOA.—Since the commencement of the monsoon at Goa, the rains have fallen very copiously, and the fields now offer a very pleasant sight. Locusts have, however, put in an appearance in some localities, but no damage as yet has been reported. The distress last year arose in a great measure from the devastation inflicted by this insect.

BROACH, July 11.—As reminded in my letter of yesterday, it rained during the day as well as night. The showers were very heavy, and it is raining still. About fifteen inches of rain have been measured up to date. This is very satisfactory and most encouraging.

BROACH, 12th July.—One inch and 47 cents more rain to 6 a. m. to-day.

VERRAVGAUM, 12th.—Another shower of one inch and 20 cents.

We have been favoured with the following telegram from Gadduck dated yesterday :—"Light but favourable rains during the past week."

POONA.—During the past two days we have had no rain, and it has even been warm during the day. We hope the rain will not stop yet, as more is needed to cause the seed which has already been sown to spring up.—*Deccan Herald.*

INDAPORE.—Very distressing accounts still reach us from Indapore. There has been very little rain, and the khurseef crop is now entirely spoilt. The number of beggars is increasing daily, and many are leaving the district for other places where they hope to find employment.—*Id.*

DELHI, July 9.—Very heavy and continuous rain fell the evening before last and the whole of yesterday. Skies still dark and cloudy. Slight fluctuation in prices.

AGRA, 7th July.—A heavy shower fell at Agra on the night of the 6th instant, and it is raining still, which has relieved the drought of the people, especially those of the villagers. Up to this time they were as if half dead, partly owing to the late calamities and partly owing to the hot wind which swept away thousands of people, and the appearances which seemed to threaten another famine. The aspect of the sky has altogether changed, and there is now every probability that this year will turn the cries of the people into laughing. The villagers have begun with their usual work of cultivation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

WE are officially informed by telegram from Simla that the Indian troops will leave Malta for Cyprus on the 18th instant, but their future destination is not yet definitively settled.

WE stated yesterday that Mr. R. W. Crawford had refused Mr. Rathbone's invitation to him to join the Committee nominated at the Bombay meeting to look after Indian interests in connexion with the new mail contract. It may be remembered that Mr. Crawford was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on East India Communications which sat in 1866, and we believe he was then and for some time afterwards much opposed to the P. and O. monopoly of contracts. He has now, however, changed his views, and, as he has no interest whatever in the P. and O. Company, the reasons he gives for being now unwilling to join in any agitation having for its object the breaking up of the present system of carrying the Eastern mails deserve attentive consideration. He contends that, now England and India have so efficient a system of telegraphing, too high a value was set by the Bombay meeting on the costly increase of speed necessary to ensure the regular delivery of letters in two days' less time than it now takes to convey them to Bombay. Most impartial persons will, we think, be disposed to admit that it is of little consequence now to men of business whether the Indian mail comes in on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday. The quickening of speed is really desired in the interest of passengers far more than for the sake of the mails, though the Bombay meeting had not the candour to own that this was the true motive of much of the agitation in India. Mr. Crawford also says, that looking at all the interests, political and military as well as commercial, involved in the question of Eastern communications, he could not see without grave misgivings the dislocation of an entire and complete postal system which enables everyone in England to rely on receiving written advices and remittances in bullion as well as bills from Japan, Australia, or any other place within the *reseau* of the P. and O. Company's operations with the regularity of clock work; and that he is not prepared to run the risk of having this punctuality destroyed for the sake of getting his letters a few hours sooner from Bombay.

WE hear that Sir Richard Temple, in his recent excursions among the hills to verify by personal observation what he had heard of the destruction of forest trees by the hillmen near the sources of the rivers which water the Deccan, had much hard riding and climbing and exposure to bad weather, which he enjoyed amazingly. On one occasion, the Governor's party, consisting of Sir Richard, Dr. Waters, and Mr. Shuttleworth, lost their way on a rainy evening and missed all their kit. They had to pass the night in a native village, where the Governor slept in his wet clothes on a charpoy brought out of a hut, he having previously refused to make use of a small bed Mr. Shuttleworth carried with him, indignantly asking that gentleman if he supposed that he (Sir Richard) had never slept on the ground before. The ground at the source of the Moota river was found not to be quite so bare as had been anticipated, but that around the source of the Bhima is stripped clear of trees. The Bhils naturally prefer getting patches of ground to cultivate where the rivers rise, as they are thus always sure of getting water for their land. The Governor pays them money, we believe, at his command to do much with in the way of planting forests again, but he may at all events prevent the mischief that has been going on from continuing to spread. We fear, however, that this will entail a great increase of the Forest Department, which is now far too weak to watch the whole of the hill country. In Khandesh, to which province His Excellency proceeded yesterday, he will have the opportunity of ascertaining that a good many years ago Mr. Ashburner, then Collector of Khandesh, had the foresight to take precautions against the disforesting of the country by having trees planted in all the Government plots of ground. Sir Richard Temple evidently did not know this fact when he wrote his Minute on Forests a few weeks ago, or he would with his usual generosity have hailed Mr. Ashburner as the Precursor of that much greater Prophet, Sir Richard himself. It would be a good thing, too, if, while he is at Dhoolia, His Excellency would try to get back from Holkar the extensive tract of valuable forest land he lately had the goodness to present that Prince with.

WE see it stated that cholera has made its appearance in the 73rd Regiment at Lucknow. There were 14 cases on Sunday, and the same day the men marched out into camp near Chinhut. The recent change in the weather since then will soon, no doubt, make matters all right with the gallant Borderers.

A "SUFFERER" writes pitifully on the rate of exchange as follows :—"I have just paid 20 per cent. to remit some money for my children in England. How long is the fearful tax on the salaries of servants of the Crown in India to last? Will the Government not do anything? Will there be no gold currency, no measure to bring relief? With silver going down Indian salaries are being reduced, and very largely reduced, year by year. Will the Government fold its hands and see their servants pinched and thrown into difficulties? Pray, Mr. Editor, agitate the subject."

SPEAKING of the death of Colonel Gayer, a Sind paper says—"He was second in command of the 19th N. I. now stationed at Kurrachee, and left this for England on medical certificate on the 4th May last. He had in the first instance obtained his furlough for two years, but did not immediately avail himself of it, as there was an expectation of war breaking out between England and Russia, and he remained on for a time to await the result. At last there came out an order stopping all furlough to officers in the army, and he was in consequence then unable to avail himself of the leave previously granted to him. It must be remembered, however, that he had had no change of climate for quite thirteen years, and that even before getting his furlough he had for some time previous been in ill health. This, coupled with the fact of his furlough being stopped, seems to have made him seriously ill, and at the suggestion of Dr. Henderson who attended him, he was recommended to appear before the Medical Board which sat on the 6th previous to the sailing of the S.S. Java in which vessel he had hoped to secure his passage. But the head of the Medical Department in Sind did not, it seems, consider that there was any necessity for invaliding Colonel Gayer immediately, but thought he had better for some short time at least remain in sick quarters. Colonel Gayer seems to have got worse and worse, and on the day he was again directed to appear before the Board he found himself too ill to attend, and asked that the Board might sit at his quarters, but this the Deputy Surgeon-General is said to have refused, contrary, as we believe it to be, to army regulations. At last he was permitted to leave, but as the sequel shows, too late for any benefit to his health. After he had left for England he become worse, and now we hear he was landed at Southampton in a dying condition, meeting, indeed, his sorrowing wife and children, but only to die in their midst four days after his arrival in England. This is a sad story, and we trust that it will be a lesson to the medical authorities here and elsewhere to lean more on the side of mercy than on the strict rules of their profession. Here was an officer strongly recommended by his immediate medical attendant for sick leave to England, but compelled to remain at his post in India owing to the inexorable fiat of the chief medical authority of the station, who could not possibly know so much of the state of health of the deceased officer as Dr. Henderson by whom he had for some time been habitually attended."

THE following appears in our Lahore contemporary—"Corporal D. Maynard, of the 9th Lancers, died at Dalhousie on the 3rd instant, and on the following day he was taken to the grave—and, a distance of about two miles; and will there be any person who will believe the fact, that when the corpse arrived there, there was no grave dug, and the men of the 9th Lancers, and R. H. A. who followed, had to proceed to work and dig their comrade's last resting place. Surely a matter of so sad a description wants some investigation."

SEVERAL of the Bengal doctors are about to have change of air and of appointments. Dr. Birch goes on furlough from Hazaribagh, and Dr. Julius Wood succeeds him. Dr. Harvey has drawn one of the prizes of the service, and acts for Dr. Charles as the Ladies' Physician of Calcutta. His appointment will be a most popular one. Dr. Bovill leaves Mymensingh for Durbungha, and Dr. Moorhead, from the 45th Rattray's Sikhs, goes to Mymensingh.

THE *Statesman* :—The case of the Empress *versus* White, which ended in the acquittal of the accused, is a signal illustration of the inefficiency of our administration of criminal justice in the mofussil. As regards Mr. White every unprejudiced reader of the evidence must be convinced that the only possible verdict was one of acquittal; and it will further occur to most people, that on the hypothesis of his perfect innocence he has a right to feel bitterly aggrieved by being thus dragged before the public, and charged with a brutal murder, on evidence of the character produced in Court thirteen months after the event. His treatment would, indeed, have been scandalous were it true, as the *Englishman* informed its readers, that Mr. White had been charged with the crime a year ago and discharged by the magistrate. But our contemporary has been misinformed. Mr. White was never before charged with the murder, and this is one of the curious features of the case. The murder was committed on the 26th of May 1877; and everyone at all familiar with criminal trials in this country, knows that if it is difficult to obtain trustworthy native evidence at all times, it becomes next to impossible to do so after the lapse of months. So slow is our machinery of justice, that the case did not come before the magistrate until the 24th October, five months after the alleged murder. We have no information to justify us in saying that the delay was unavoidable, and we believe it was due to sheer indolence, while it was undoubtedly detrimental to all hope of discovering the real history of the murder. Mr. White was never charged nor put on trial at all. The evidence, said to be collected by the police, went to show that the murder had been committed by the men who, according to the witnesses in the High Court, carried the body to the river; and it was not Mr. White, but two of these men who were charged with the crime before the magistrate.

FAMAGUSTA, the port of Cyprus opposite the Syrian mainland, is said to have been founded by a colony from Constantia, fortified by Guylof Lusignan, and afterwards embellished by the Venetians. It stood a long and memorable siege in 1571 against the Turks under the Vizier of Sultan Selim, and appears to have been a fortress of considerable strength. The name of its noble Venetian defender was Brigardine. He made an honourable capitulation; notwithstanding which his dastardly and ferocious enemies caused him to be flayed alive, and his skin stuffed with straw to be hung up near the port; a monument, as Kinneir justly says, of their own infamy. The port of Famagusta is capable of great improvement, as under the Venetians it could admit vessels of a considerable draught of water, though of course the Turks have utterly neglected it, and left it to be choked up. Near Famagusta is "a vast and dreary flat." This ground is said to have been once covered by the famous forest of Idalium, where Adonis was killed by a boar, and turned by Venus into a flower. Further interesting historical particulars about the island of Cyprus may be found in Shakespeare's poem of *Venus and Adonis*, and the tragedy of *Othello*.

WE learn that a daring robbery has been committed at Asnora (Goa), in the house of Vasu Porobo Darvarcar, property in jewels and cash to the amount of about Rs. 5,000 having been taken away. A trifling incident led to the discovery of one of the criminals, and through him of the rest of the gang. A slip of paper with a name on it, in which a gold ornament was wrapped up, was discovered at the door of a certain person, who was at once arrested, and who soon made a clean breast of the crime by giving the names of his confederates, five in number, who have all been apprehended.

THE Government Council at Goa, in compliance with orders from Lisbon, has sanctioned an establishment which will be entrusted with the duty of taking an annual census on the 31st of December of every year. The information to be gathered will comprise, besides the number of inhabitants, their names, sex, age, profession or trade, &c., also a statement giving names and other particulars of strangers, and whether permanent or temporary residents. Natives absent from their homes will also be separately recorded.

IN the "Echoes of the Week" Mr. G. A. Sala has the following note in reply to a Sattara correspondent :—

A correspondent writes from Satara, Bombay, to ask (1) whence comes the well-known lines quoted in Charles Lamb's "Chapter on Ears" about "a party in a parlour, all silent and all," &c.; (2) who was the author of the whimsical *non sequitur*—

Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love;
But why did you kick me down stairs?

Touching the "party in a parlour," I find the line and a half quoted in Mr. Ireland's Rare-paper article, note to "The Complete Works of Charles Lamb" (Chatto and Windus, 1875), to Wordsworth, and as being contained in the first edition (1819) of "Peter Bell." But I find a fuller quotation in the epigraph prefixed by Shelley to his wildly grotesque poem of "Peter Bell the Third." It is a five-line stanza, beginning—

Is it a party in a parlour,
Crammed just as they on earth were crammed;
Some sipping punch, some sipping tea, &c.

"W. Wordsworth" is given as the writer of the lines. "The Poetical works of Percy Bysshe Shelley," edited by William Michael Rossetti. London: Moxon. Mine happens to be the unannotated edition; so, in the interests of my Satara correspondent, I wrote to Mr. W. M. Rossetti, and that gentleman courteously informs me that Wordsworth did write the lines—there is no uncertainty or burlesque about the matter—and that they appeared in the first edition of "Peter Bell," but were omitted from the second edition. In respect to the other query: "Perhaps it was right to dissemble your love," &c., I wrote [not having an index to *Notes and Queries* at hand,] to an old and dear friend whose tincture of letters poetic is far deeper than mine, and he tells me that the lines in question are in a comic song or song with a comic refrain, to the tune of "whence come they?" poetical quotations, I can recollect a somewhat large number of *things*, but I have the wretchedest of *verbal* memories imaginable. At school I could rarely "say" my lesson by heart, but I used to earn a precarious income in the way of raspberry tarts and friendly feeling by "doing" the other boys' lessons for them. Once in my adult life did I attempt to sustain a subordinate part in a performance of private theatricals, but I broke down hopelessly in a speech of six lines. These are noticeable facts in the phenomena of Memory. So many men, so many kinds of memory. Take the local memory of a cabman, for instance. Take a betting-man's memory for bygone racing "cracks." Take a pilot's memory. Mere verbal memory may be, to a certain extent, a gift; but it is one that rarely bears good fruit without constant and severe drilling in youth, and that drilling I never had; but, as regards the remembrance of things, I have always had them to be told you have "a good memory" is less a compliment than an insult. It is as though you had an intitution of particular facts instead of having toiled hard to dig them out of the rock of knowledge, and cut, and polish them.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M's. 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I. this evening at the Gymkhana :—

March	The Victory	Unrath.
Quadrille	Sirdeen	Faulvetter.
Selection	Op. Taverna	Rosini.
Valse	Bridesmaids	Godfrey.
Serenade	Birthday	Eliot.
Galop	Sturmvogel	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXECUTION.—Killoo Khuttoo, the Khoja Mohla murderer, will be executed at the County Jail on the morning of Saturday, the 20th inst.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday evening on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Dhoolia.

Two buglas, we hear, have put into the port of Goa from stress of weather. One of them attempted to proceed on its voyage, but got stranded at Cumbarguve.

CROWDS of natives are now going to the Punderpore *jatra*, both by rail and on foot. Four special trains have been dispatched from Bombay for Barsee for the convenience of these pilgrims.

NEGLIGENT NAVIGATION.—The tindal of the prow No. 1,218 was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of navigating his prow in a rash and negligent manner. The charge was preferred by Captain Brebner. Defendant was fined Rs. 20.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Joseph McCormick and three other seamen of the British ship Colzean, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, each to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

HOUSE TRESPASS AND ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a lascar was convicted by Mr. W. Webb of committing criminal house trespass in the dwelling house of one Rammao, woman, and there assaulted and outraged her. He was fined Rs. 50, or in default to three months' hard labour.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Jumnadas Muggunmull and Hemraz Naroomul were committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, prisoner No. 1 being charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 14,015, the property of Oodowdass Myraj, and No. 2 with the abetment of the commission of the said offence.

KHETWADY NATIVE GENERAL DISPENSARY.—During the month of June, 3,984 patients were treated, of whom 955 were new admissions. The daily average attendance was 132·83, and 31·8 of newly admitted. Of this number 891 were cured, 86 absented, and 109 are still under treatment. The chief prevailing diseases were affections of the stomach and bowels, fevers (various types) and diseases of the lungs and air passages. Almost two-thirds of the total treated were Parsees.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—We would remind native play-goers, that these talented amateurs perform to-night for the first time this season, at the Elphinstone Theatre, Falkland Road, the sensational opera of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," of which due notice was taken some time ago. The enterprise of this club is deserving of support, and we have no doubt a bumper house will assemble to welcome "Aladdin" and the extraordinary incidents that follow the motion of the magician's wand.

A CORRESPONDENT writes.—"Passing through Wasee a few days ago, I was informed of the death of an old woman who had attained the remarkably advanced age of 107 years, and was, almost up to the hour of her death, in full possession of all her senses. Her son who has also arrived at a good old age, being now 80 years, is still an active man, and carrying on the duty of messman at Wasee, Sherwel, and one or two other stages along the Sattara road."

WE hear that the Government of India is negotiating for the disposal of the Indus Flotilla steamers, and has asked, among others, the Commissioner in Sind whether he wants them for any purpose. The principal obstacle in the disposal of these steamers are the officers of the Company who are under an agreement which does not expire for some five or six years to come. They would all be entitled to one year's pay if they were dismissed now and the Government of India is desirous to avoid this charge, but is believed to be determined to get rid of the Steam Flotilla steamers as soon as practicable. The steamers still run the whole way to Mooltan at much inconvenience would be caused by the tran shipment of the goods at Rohri. No arrangements have been made, apparently for the accommodation of passengers at Rohri, or for continuing their journey to Kotree, and consequently the traffic on the I. V. S. Railway is not likely to be very large just yet.—*Id.*

THE Bombay correspondent of a mofussil paper writes—"Jurymen who attend the sessions on the chance of being called on to serve, do not, as a rule, arrive in court, after a three or four miles' drive through pelting rain, in the most amiable humour. They are apt to ordinise the punkas, the chairs, the sheriff, the pottywallas, the prisoners, barristers, magistrates and even their colleagues; and this session by a curious coincidence one of the jurors was noticed to bring in a fresh novel every day. On enquiry it was ascertained that he was now a well salaried clerk of the Secretariat (formerly connected with the Poona press), and that on a rough average he was credited with getting through five hundred to six hundred novels during working hours in a year, not bad. Evidently he is the scrutinizer on the part of Government of novels imported into India. But why arm himself with a novel when called to serve on the jury. The two jurymen who slept during the judge's summing up in the Chantrelle case were pilloried for an act over which they had no control, for nature will assert her rights, but to read novels and be wide awake can never be tolerated, not even from a Secretariat clerk."

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AND PERJURY ARISING OUT OF MR. DEWEY'S CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Conroy) appeared on behalf of his client, a Mr. George Charles Gordon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Luckumsey Poonsey, a mehta of the firm of Cama Ramji, charging him with defamation, under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, and with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding under section 191 of the same Code, in respect of certain statements the accused had made in his information in the case of Luckumsey Poonsey (the present accused) *vs.* Mr. C. H. Dewey, reflecting on the character of present complainant's wife, Mrs. Gordon, and her mother, Mrs. Margaret McDowell.

DEFAMATION.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Webb, the case of Gunputrao Narayen against one Balisjee Ananta for defamation of character was called on when the complainant withdrew the charge on accepting the following apology, which was read in court :—

TO MESSRS. Gunputrao Narayen and Gopinath Narayen,

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to the steps you have now taken against me in the Girgaum Police Court for my defaming you, I hereby tender to you my unqualified apology to you for the injury I have unnecessarily done to your character. The report which has been spread by me in Bombay amongst your friends and castemen, that you built your houses in Candawady Lane by means of borrowing money and then deprived the creditors by passing through the Insolvency Court, is wholly untrue, and for which I am very sorry, and request you will kindly accept this my letter and withdraw the steps you have taken against me. You can make any use of this letter.

Bombay, 9th July 1878. BALLAJEE ANUNTA.

The case was thereupon dismissed.

THE SALVAGE CLAIM ON THE SHIP CARLOTTA.

THE decision of the Court of Enquiry in the matter of the grounding of the barque Carlotta, which has been published, is what might have been expected. The captain had got hold of an old and wrong chart of the coast and was misled as to the depth of water at the spot where his ship ran a ground. We can all of us understand how it happened that the Carlotta ran ashore, and we should perhaps all agree that in the circumstances could we give in proof of the corrupt state of Society would but the *law* allow us. We know of more than one Deputy Commissioner who is married, has children, and yet keeps not *quite* a dozen concubines; but this gentleman whose name is not given we have not admitted into the best and highest society, is indeed or was a favourite pet, associated with the most virtuous wives of virtuous officers—thus his failings being overlooked he is on dinner parties. What, therefore, Mr. Aitchison ought to do, if he sincerely wishes to bring about a salutary reform is to improve by example and by discountenancing immoral conduct, and refusing those gotten of a private intercourse with himself and his surroundings, the tone of society which rank to such a low pitch in the time of a former Chief Commissioner. If he does so his efforts will be heartily appreciated, and he himself will be rewarded for his pains by witnessing a very decided change for the better in a very short space of time—for unpleasant though the thought may be, it is nevertheless a fact that a great many men are possessed of such strongly developed sheepish proclivities that some one in authority has but to lead for them immediately to follow.

(Rangoon Times.)

It is hardly to be expected that the confidential circular so recently issued by the Chief Commissioner of this Province would meet with unqualified approval. Those most affected thereby would naturally resent it: while there are many others who, though in no way concerned in the matter, would denounce the circular as an unwarrantable interference with the private rights of the subject. We hardly expected, however, to be called on to read such an article on the subject as that which appeared in the columns of our worthy contemporary, the *Moulmein Advertiser*, in his issue of Friday, June 28th. Our contemporary is displeased with the conduct of the Chief Commissioner, as contained in the circular, and we share in the wrong. In trying to do this, however, our contemporary offers what appears to us a triumphant vindication of Mr. Aitchison's proceedings. We will show how he does this. The Chief Commissioner, it will be remembered, said in his circular, "that the formation of relations of the kind referred to is dishonouring to the officers who enter into them; detrimental to their usefulness and efficiency as public servants; and fraught with danger to the purity, or the imputation of influences, which not unfrequently interfere with the administration of justice." These assertions vex the righteous soul of our contemporary. He cannot understand, in the first place, how such a circular can be "dishonouring" to the officers of Her Majesty's Government. We will ask our contemporary three questions. Would Mr. Blank, let us call him, care to take his concubine or concubines to England, and introduce them to his mother and sisters? Possibly not. Would he care to take his Burmese wife, and semi-Burmese children to England, would Mr. Blank's lady friends visit them, that is always supposing the relation between the two to be the same as it is here—that no marriage ceremony of any kind had taken place. Lastly—Would the officers of her Majesty's Government live openly in England with Englishwomen, as far too many of them live in Burmah with Burmese women? If these questions can be answered in the negative, then the assertion that "dishonour" falls through. But we shall revert to this matter again presently.

We will go on to the second point of the Chief Commissioner's Circular—the assertion that the practice referred to is detrimental to the usefulness and efficiency of public servants. To discuss this question fully would take up far more space than we have at disposal, so we will go on to the third point, as on the truth or otherwise of this assertion, the truth of the second in no considerable measure depends. This assertion we quote again. The relations of the kind referred to lays Government officers "open to influences, or the imputation of influences, which not unfrequently interfere with the administration of justice." Our contemporary doubts this, thinks Mr. Aitchison has made a mountain out of a molehill, and has been led away by his imagination, because against the administration of justice by European officers there have been few complaints indeed. But because *complaints* are few, it does not follow that *wrongs* are few. All who know anything whatever of the country know that the people live in constant terror of the police; and even innocent men are knocked down by dastardly police officers, and dare not open their mouths or prosecute. We could quote several instances for the truth of which we could vouch, but such apparently is the dread of the revenge which would be hereafter taken that it would be difficult to advance proof sufficient to obtain a conviction. We assert boldly that the Chief Commissioner is right in his assertion. Not only do officers open to influences, but they too frequently yield to influences which interfere with the course of justice.

Our contemporary, after having disposed of the three points noted above to his entire satisfaction, proceeds to examine the import of the word "dishonouring" as affecting our relations with the people of the country. Our contemporary says that the practice condemned by the Chief Commissioner has been the custom of the land from time immemorial. What may be the custom in Tenasserim we know not, but in Pegu the better class of Burmans will not, if they can help it, permit their daughters or sisters to contract "ticca" marriages with European officials. They do *not* think it an honour, that one of their relatives should be an Englishman's concubine, as Mr. Aitchison must know full well. Among the lower classes, however, the case is different. The females of this class naturally prefer a life of inglorious ease to a life of hard work, and hence, are by no means loth to enter into a relationship with a European of the kind deprecated by the Chief Commissioner. But even admitting that the "custom of the country" condones such weaknesses or improprieties, it does not follow that the Chief Commissioner is wrong in condemning them. Many of the customs of the people of India are anything but praiseworthy, and we imagine that few Englishmen would say that it would not be wrong were his countrymen to follow them. Some practices, such as female infanticide amongst the Rajpoots, suttee, placing dying men on the banks of the Ganges to be drowned by the rising tide, though a once time the custom of the people, have been ruthlessly prohibited by the Government; while there are many other practices which have been the custom of the land from time immemorial, but which no Englishman would think of following, and which the Government are doing their utmost to suppress.

But it is to the concluding portion of our contemporary's article to which we would more particularly draw attention. Our contemporary objects to the threat contained in the 3rd part of the Chief Commissioner's circular, and we who made Mr. Aitchison a censor of morals. This is quite superfluous, as the Chief Commissioner has said explicitly that he has nothing to say as to the moral aspect of the matter. He confines himself strictly to its public aspect.

VERY LIKE A WHALE.—The Lahore news-letter of the *Lucknow Times* says :—It is announced here on very good authority that the *Pioneer* newspaper with all its material has been purchased by a well-to-do barrister of Lahore, Mr. W. H. Rattigan, for the rather handsome sum of four and a half lacs of rupees, from the present editor and sole proprietor, Mr. W. G. Allan, who understand, contemplates going home almost immediately with a view of obtaining a seat in Parliament. The income derived from this paper, after paying the office-staff, correspondents, &c., is, it is said, something over six thousand a month clear!"

GETTING rid of a husband.—On the 30th of last month three natives were arrested by H. H. the Nizam's police at Sydyapeti on a charge of having murdered another native in the vicinity. A short time ago a man and his wife having had a desperate quarrel the man left his house and went away to some distant village, where his friends resided, taking with him a sum of money. On Friday, the 29th, the wife repaired to the village whither her husband had gone, and by soft words prevailed upon him to return to his house and to conjugal allegiance. Little dreaming of what lay in store for him he brought with him what lay in his belt, Rs. 50 of the money he had taken with him, which his wife divided into three equal portions to three men she had suborned to kill her husband. When the deed was accomplished, she handed them their hire, but her dream of safety was not of long duration, for on the following day the murder became known, when she and her hired assassians were apprehended and sent to Hydorabad. From further particulars which have reached us, it appears that rumours of the murder having reached the police, the suspected men were apprehended, who after having been subjected to rigorous examination, directed to a spot where the head might be found buried. Having decapitated the body it was buried in different places.—*Deccan Times.*

THE RAILWAY FRAUDS CASES.

TRIAL OF MR. BEDFORD AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE trial was continued on Wednesday.

Toolsiram Govind, was examined by Mr. Branson—In January 1877, were you employed as gatekeeper at the Sholapore station? Yes—And used you also to write the gate pass book? Yes, and I was also on the gate.—Do you know Mr. Bedford? Yes.—In January 1877, was he in Sholapore? Yes, I came here on the 20th January 1877 and he was here then.—What work was Mr. Bedford employed in at the station? He was traffic inspector.—What work did Mr. Bedford do at the station?

Mr. Gill.—How can this man say what Mr. Bedford did unless he followed him about to see what he did?

The witness.—I constantly saw him. He used to examine the goods, superintend delivery of goods, and make inquiries about the goods.

By Mr. Branson.—Do you know Benechund? Yes, I know him now, prisoner No. 3.—Used he to come to the station in January 1877, after you came there? Yes, —Frequently? Sometimes.—Do you know Beharilal? Yes, the man who gave evidence yesterday.—Did you write that gate pass (shown to witness, exhibit 11)? Yes, it is in my handwriting.—Is this the counterfoil in this book of that gate pass? Yes.—Is that also in your handwriting.

Mr. Gill asked if the book has been put in. He objected to its being shown the witness unless it was put in.

Mr. Branson.—This will be marked exhibit 14, your Honour.

By Mr. Branson.—Look at the book, is it in your handwriting? Most of it is.

The Judge.—He tells the remarkable tale that he used these passes as orders to himself.

Mr. Branson.—He was employed in both capacities.

Mr. Gill.—That has not been given in evidence, and I object to take it from the learned gentleman who conducts the prosecution. What your Honour says is perfectly just.

The Judge.—It may be explained, though it is not explained now.

By Mr. Branson.—Now, how came you to be employed in writing gate passes? On account of the press of work, the head goods clerk, Balcrishna, told me to prepare passes as well as to attend on the gate.—To whom did you give this gate pass? To Beharilal; he gave me this advice note [exhibit No. 7], and after examining it I gave him the gate pass. I prepared the gate pass and counterfoil from the advice note.—On what day did you give this pass to Beharilal? On the 30th January 1877.—Do you know one Bapoojee Narayen? Yes, he is a *hoondiarree*.—Did you see him at the station the day after you gave the gate pass to Beharilal? Yes, I saw him at the gate the next day.—Was that where you first saw him that day, or did you see him anywhere else? He brought some carts to the gate.—How many carts had he brought to the gate? Four.—Was anybody with him? Benechund was with him.—Who was actually employed at the gate at that time? I was doing the duty, and Dhondee was assisting me temporarily, and there was a third man, Malhari Rango, to make entries in the register book.—What work were you engaged upon when these four carts came to the gate? There were several rows of carts, and I was engaged with a row on one side of the gate, while Dhondee was receiving carts on the other side, four or five paces off.—When these four carts were brought by Bapoojee and Benechund, what happened? Four carts came to Dhondee's side. Dhondee called out to me "Bapoo and Benechund have come with four carts, and I to let them go." I asked him whose carts they were, and Dhondee then said, "They are Rowjee Dotty's." I said, "If they have a pass let them go." Dhondee said, "They have no pass." I said, "I issued a pass to Beharilal yesterday and how is it they have not got it?" Dhondee said they had not a pass and I said he had better go to the goods office where the head clerk and Mr. Bedford were sitting, and if they gave the order, he should let them go.—Could Benechund hear all this? Yes.—Had you seen Mr. Bedford that morning? Yes.—Where? At the goods office.—When you told Dhondee to go and get orders from the goods office, what did he do? He went to the office.—Did anybody go with him? No.—And what did he say when he returned? He said the orders for the carts to pass had been given.—When Dhondee went to the office, where was Benechund? Standing beside the cart number.—What work were you engaged upon when these four carts came to the gate? There were several rows of carts, and I was engaged with a row on one side of the gate, while Dhondee was receiving carts on the other side, four or five paces off.—When these four carts were brought by Bapoojee and Benechund, what happened? Four carts came to Dhondee's side. Dhondee called out to me "Bapoo and Benechund have come with four carts, and I to let them go." I asked him whose carts they were, and Dhondee then said, "They are Rowjee Dotty's." I said, "If they have a pass let them go." Dhondee said, "They have no pass." I said, "I issued a pass to Beharilal yesterday and how is it they have not got it?" Dhondee said they had not a pass and I said he had better go to the goods office where the head clerk and Mr. Bedford were sitting, and if they gave the order, he should

said morning? I was taken to the magistrate's office in Dada Meer's case.

The Judge:—You gave evidence in Dada Meer's case? Yes.

By Mr. Gill.—You have given evidence in all these cases haven't you? In two cases, I think, and this is the third. There are four other cases in which I have not given evidence.—You gave your evidence against Mr. Bedford on the 3rd June, did you not? I know it was in June; I don't remember the day.—And between then and the time of your arrival, you were in constant communication with the police? When they called me I went; I used to live in the town. (Question repeated.) Not daily.—Was it every other day, or twice a week, or how often? I used to see the police every day.—About these cases? They did not ask me every day about these cases.—How often did they ask you? They used to call me after 8 or 10 days, and tell me to be present in this court, or in some other court.—Had you any conversation with Shewram Pandooram between the 19th May and the 3rd June? I twice had conversation with him about *batta*.—And in these conversations, was this case mentioned? No, I had no conversation about this case.—Do you mean to tell me you had two conversations with him at that time and this case was not mentioned? I was told to give evidence.—Then he did mention this case: what did he say about it? Did he mention it first or did you? Shewram Pandooram mentioned it first; he told me that Mr. Bedford's case was coming to the sessions.—And what else did he tell you? He said "You should be present on that occasion."—You did not mention Mr. Bedford's name to him first? No—Did it occur to you to inquire of Shewram how Mr. Bedford's name got mixed up in the case? I made no inquiry.—Was this the first or second conversation you had with Shewram Pandooram.

The Judge—When did this conversation take place, at which you were told to come to the Sessions to give evidence? Seven or eight days after my examination before the magistrate.

Mr. Gill—Then it was not between the 19th May and 3rd June.

Mr. Branson—He never said it was. Mr. Gill—Yes, he did, plainly; and now he wants to get out of it.

The Judge—I thought he did not understand at the time. On the face of it, it was absurd.

By Mr. Gill—Between the 19th May and the 3rd of June had you any conversation with Shewram Pandooram? Twice, about batta.—At those conversations was anything said about Mr. Bedford? No, this case was not mentioned on either of those occasions.—I suppose the last time before that when you saw Shewram was when he went to Bombay to consult the Commission on your report? Yes.—And did not you ask him at these conversations what was the result of his mission to Bombay about your report? I did not ask him anything.—You had no curiosity about it? He is too big a man to ask such questions; if I wanted to ask them I should ask the sepoys.—Did he not tell you it had been decided in Bombay to prosecute Mr. Bedford? No.—Did no member of the police force tell you so between the 19th of May and the 3rd June? Nobody told me; when I arrived here I came to know.—Then how did you come to know? I heard that *hoondicarrees* had been arrested, and their books seized, and that inquiries were going on.—How did you hear that Mr. Bedford was to be prosecuted? I did not know till he was brought before the magistrate.—And up to that time you had given no information against him? No.—Who first told you you would be required to give evidence against Mr. Bedford? Gunputrao?—Who is Gunputrao?—District police inspector.—Where were you when he told you that? In the railway office.—You did not consent when he first spoke to you, did you? At first I did not consent; but when I was shown the books, I found the gate pass in my hand writing, and was told that I should be required.—At that time you were not quite sure that you knew Mr. Bedford and could identify him, were you? Yes, I was quite sure.—But did you not go to the *chavri* at 8 o'clock in the morning to look at him? No.—The day he was placed before the magistrate, did you not go outside and have a good look at him, before being examined? No.—What did Gunputrao say to you about Mr. Bedford? He said "This is in your hand writing; you must come and give evidence."—What did he say to you about Mr. Bedford? He did not say a word to me about Mr. Bedford, except that I should be required to give evidence in his case.—Did he tell you that Mr. Bedford was going to be prosecuted? Yes.—Tell me accurately the conversation which passed between you and Gunputrao? I told him the whole story as I have told it before the magistrate, and before this Court; I told him what I knew.—Did you not tell him, or did he tell you? I told him.—Did he not show you the books first? They showed me the books.—Did they not mention Mr. Bedford's name first? They told me that he and Benechund were to be prosecuted.

By Mr. Manekshaw (translation conducted in Mahratee, and questions not interpreted)—I do not recollect whether Bapoojee Narayen took away more than 40 bags of wheat on the 31st January. I do not know whether Beharilal took any. I believe there were some thefts from the gate pass at that time. A *hoondicarree* could not take away bags without a pass by mistake, though there was so much pressure at that time. I know of one or two other cases in which three or four bags were removed without a pass by other than a *hoondicarree*. That may have occurred 10 or 12 times. On those occasions, the goods were taken away by *hoondicarrees*. Merchants sometimes went to the station themselves, although they employed *hoondicarrees*. I do not know whether complaints were made by the merchants that they could not get their goods although they had passes. I prepared gate passes for nine or ten days, and then some one else did it. The last two passes in this book were not written by me. I may have issued other passes after the date which they bear. I saw Benechund on the 31st January. I perhaps saw him once a twice before that time. I knew Bapoo Rao, Benechund, and others. I asked Benechund's name on the day when he took away the 40 bags without a pass.

Re-examined by Mr. Shantaram Narayen (conducted in Mahratee, and questions not interpreted)—I am positive that the 3rd prisoner is the man whose name was told to me as Benechund. On some of the passes in this book, there are figures in pencil on the face instead of on the back. Those figures would be made at the gate. On the information which I gave to Shewram Pandooram when he first came was general, and had not reference to particular cases. When I got to Raichore, I heard from a friend that inquiries were being made for me, and I went to Mr. Inspector Bayley and asked him to let them know in Sholapoore that I was forthcoming. A police sepoy was then sent from Sholapore to call me. I gave evidence first in Dada Meer's case, which has no connection with this case. On arriving at Sholapore, I heard that a case against Rowjee Detty, and I gave evidence in that case. At that time Mr. Bedford's case had not begun. Before I gave evidence in Rowjee's case, Gunputrao had showed me the gate pass book at the station. That was two or three days after my arrival. I was shown also the advice note book, and the gate pass register. I told the same story that I have told to-day. Nobody suggested to me to give false evidence, and nothing that I have said is false. If it is recorded that I did not tell the police what I told the magistrate, it must be a mistake, because I did tell the police what I told the magistrate. I never refused to give evidence against Mr. Bedford. I tell the truth; why should I refuse. Between the time when I gave my statement to Gunputrao at the station and my examination in Rowjee's case, I had nothing to do with the police. I attended at the station when I was called. Gunputrao sent me word.

By Mr. Manekshaw (with permission of the Court)—I was not taken to the police superintendent's bungalow, and asked questions there.

The Judge asked if there were any European witnesses being kept waiting.

Mr. Shantaram—Not for us.

Mr. Gill—Do I understand that the prosecution will not call Mr. Pendlebury.

Mr. Shantram—He is not kept waiting. If he is wanted, he will be sent for.

Mr. Gill said Mr. Pendlebury's cross-examination before the magistrate was reserved, and his name was on the back of the committal. He had a right to have him tendered for cross-examination.

Mr. Branson—That is an exploded doctrine.

Mr. Gill—There is only one explanation. His evidence before the magistrate was in favour of the prisoner, and they are afraid to call him.

The Judge—That is a matter for comment.

Mr. Branson—I have not yet refused to call Mr. Pendlebury. It was only a mild suggestion that he might not be required.

DHONDEE, who said he was a sub-postmaster, was examined by Mr. Branson.—In January 1877 were you employed by the Railway Company at Sholapore station? I was.—When did you enter the Company's service? In October or November 1876.—As what? The goods clerk appointed me gatekeeper.—Do you mean Balcrishna? Yes.—Do you remember whether you acted as gatekeeper in January 1877? Only one day in January. I was appointed to assist Toolsiram; on other days I was specially employed in the goods office.—Who ordered you to assist Toolsiram on this one day? Balcrishna.—Why? Because there was a press of goods traffic.—Had you been ceased to act as gatekeeper before January? I think I discharged the duties of gatekeeper for a month after my first joining, and after that I was sent to do special work in the goods office.—What day in January was it when you were appointed to assist Toolsiram at the gate? The 31st.—Do you know Mr. Bedford? Yes.—How was he employed at the station at that time? He was traffic inspector, but at that time he was managing the goods department, and making inquiries.—Do you know Benechund? I saw him once or twice at the station.—Is he in Court? Yes, prisoner No. 3.—Do you know Bapoojee Narayen? Yes, he is a *hoondicarree* in partnership with Beharilal and Kristnajee.—For whom did they work? For Rowjee Detty and others.—On the day you were sent to the gate, did you see Bapoojee Narayen and Benechund? Yes.—Where? When they both came to the gate with loaded carts.—How many carts? Four.—What was in the carts? Wheat.—How many bags? Ten in each cart.—Do you know whose they were? Bapojee and Benechund said they were Rowjee Detty's.—When they came to the gate with the carts, what happened? I stopped the carts to get the pass. Benechund said that the goods clerk had said they were to go without a pass. I went with Bapojee and Benechund to the goods office to inquire.—Before going to the office, did you see Toolsiram? Toolsiram was standing at the gate, seven or eight paces from where I was.—When you stopped the carts? Yes, he was looking after other carts.—Before you went with Bapojee and Benechund to the Goods Office, did you speak to Toolsiram? I don't remember.—Did you go to the goods office with Bapoojee and Benechund? Yes.—Whom did you see in the office? I saw Beharilal near the office, outside the door.—Whom did you see inside the office? Mr. Bedford, the goods clerk (Balcrishna) and other clerks.—Do you know who the other clerks were? Krishnajee Luximon, and Keshoo Narayen. I don't remember any more. There were some others.—Where was Balcrishna? Sitting on a bench.—And Mr. Bedford? I forget whether he was sitting on a bench or on a table, but he was sitting on something. Did you go into the goods office? Yes.—How far did you go into the room, did you pass through the door? I went about a cubit and a half inside the door.—What did Benechund and Bapoojee do? They stood behind me inside the door.—What did you do inside the office? I asked Balcrishna if I was to allow the carts belonging to Rowjee Detty to pass without a pass. I said "These men want the goods to go through without a pass. Am I to let them go or not?"—What did Balcrishna say? He did not answer at once. I again asked him for an answer, and he then said: "Let them go without the pass." Do you remember whether he said anything more? He did not say anything more to me.—Did he speak loud enough to be heard by Mr. Bedford? Yes.—What was Balcrishna doing that he did not answer you at once? He was talking to Mr. Bedford—Could you hear what he said to Mr. Bedford? No.—Did you hear whether Mr. Bedford said anything to him? No.—When Balcrishna told you to let the carts go away what did you do? I went back to the gate and told Toolsiram that the carts were to be allowed to go.—Why did you tell Toolsiram that? Because he was the gatekeeper, and I had been sent there to assist him. He asked me who gave the order, and I said that Balcrishna gave it.—Were the carts then allowed to pass through? Yes.—Without a pass? Yes.—Who went with them?—Bapoojee and Benechund went with them; don't know where they went.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—Did you say you were Postmaster? I'm an acting sub-postmaster.—How much do you get for that? Rs. 10 per month.—Who recommended you for that appointment? Nobody.—Had you any certificate of character? I have a certificate.—Did you produce any certificate when you applied for the postmastership? I showed a certificate which I got from the Overseer of the Dhond and Munmar Railway.—Who did you show it to? To the Post office Inspector.—What is his name? I don't know. I was only appointed temporarily for a month, and when I had been there 15 days, I was summoned to give evidence in this case.—Then you are not a postmaster? Not now. Then you are doing nothing now? No.—Were you arrested by the police? No, nobody arrested me.—You were never arrested? No, I only gave evidence in a case.—Did you not do the *hoondircaree* work of Rowjee Detty yourself at one time? No.—Are you quite certain that you were employed at the gate on the 31st January 1877? Yes, I am quite certain because of this dispute.—And that is the only day when you were on the gate assisting Toolsee? Yes, to the best of my memory.—Were you not a night clerk in the goods office in January? It used to happen sometimes that I worked night and day; there was no regular rule.—Now what time of the day was it when these four carts came to the gate? I don't remember.—Was it in the evening, or in the morning? In the afternoon.—Why do you say it was in the afternoon if you don't remember the time? I can't recollect the exact hour.—But it was afternoon? Yes.—As you were assisting Toolsiram, did you not ask him if these goods were to be let go through? I don't remember having asked him. I was responsible for my carts as he was for his.—When you went to the goods office with Bapoojee and Benechund, had you any conversation on the way with either of them? No.—You did not dispute with either of them? No, there was no dispute except at the gate, where the carts stood.—Do you recollect a case about stealing 75 bags of cocoanuts? I gave evidence in that case.—Were not you also in the custody of the police in that case? No.—Do you recollect the days on which you gave evidence in that case? No.—Where was the case tried? At the railway station, before the railway magistrate.—Were you not detained by the police in that case on the 31st January 1877? No.—You don't recollect on what day you gave your evidence, but you recollect it was not the 31st January?—Yes.—Were you not as a matter of fact in the hands of the police on the 31st January? No.—On that occasion, did you see Rahimsahib? I don't remember having seen Rahimsahib in January 1877. Do you know when the trial of the broker charged with stealing the cocoanuts was commenced,—how many months ago? About 16 or 17 months ago.—Did you not give information to the police in consequence of which an application to inspect the municipal toll books was made? I don't remember. Do you know Keshiram, the chief constable? Yes.—Was he inquiring into the theft of cocoanuts? I don't know.—Why, were not you in his custody as connected with the case by receiving a bribe of Rs. 25 to let the things go? I never received a bribe, and I was not in custody for receiving one.—Were not you paid for tonga hire by the broker who was charged with stealing the cocoanuts? I may have borrowed a few annas from him for an occasion.—Did not Balcrishna send for you on the 30th January 1877? I don't remember.—Do you remember Balcrishna telling you on that day that you were required to give evidence about the cocoanuts? No.—Then you are unable to recollect anything about the cocoanuts case? I do not recollect anything about it.—How was it you did not give the date of the 31st January before the magistrate in the present case? I may not have given it.—You say now that Balcrishna, when he said "Let the carts go without the pass" he spoke loud enough to be heard by Mr. Bedford? Yes.—But you could not hear what Balcrishna said to Mr. Bedford, or he to Balcrishna? No.—If you recollect the 31st January, I suppose you recollect the 1st February? No.—Can you recollect what work you were employed about the next day? No.—Or any other day in the year? No.—How many days have you been with Mr. Shewram Pandooram about this case? I went twice to his house and did not see him, and on the third occasion my answers were taken down.—Did you go of your own accord to give this evidence? I was called by Shewram Pandooram to his house. He is living in the Subordinate Judge's house.—Had you ever said anything about the events of the 31st January 1877 before Shewram Pandooram called you? No.—What did Shewram Pandooram say to you first? He did not say anything.—Who spoke first at the interview? I gave my statement to Bhunsilal, who was there in the house.—Did he ask you for it? He asked me what occurred, and then I made a voluntary statement.—Before you went there, did you know that Shewram Pandooram was getting up a case against Mr. Bedford? No.—Were you told so when you reached the bungalow? No.—Did you sign the statement that you made to Bhunsilal? Yes.—In that statement, did you say a single word about Mr. Bedford having been sitting in the goods office? Yes I did.—Was there a great noise in the office when you went in,—a great many people talking? There were people waiting outside to get advice notes exchanged for gate passes.—Were there not many people inside? No one was inside except the karkoons.—Is it not a fact that no one is allowed inside the office except the goods clerk and the clerks? There is no admission except on business.—Did you not stand outside and call Balcrishna to the door? No.—And if Beharilal said you did, that would be false? Yes.—When were you dismissed by the Railway Company? I think in March 1877.—And were you not dismissed for unduly assisting Govind Manoher in stealing the 75 bags of cocoanuts? The case was brought and was not brought home to him or to me, and therefore I was dismissed.—And you still say you were not in charge of the police in connection with that case? No.—Were not you accused of abetting Govind Manoher? There was no charge against me.—Were you not the gatekeeper on duty when these 75 bags of cocoanuts were taken out without a pass? Yes, I was.—And were they taken out without any name being given up for them? Yes. Manoher said he would give me a pass afterwards.—Were you not in the first place accused by Mr. Bedford of conniving at this fraud, and of going into a witness on giving up the name of the owner, and, after giving your evidence, dismissed the Company's service? I don't remember being accused by Mr. Bedford; but I was dismissed from the Company's service after giving evidence.

By the Judge—Were you made a witness in consequence of having given up the owner's name? I don't remember.

Mr. Gill asked to have Keshiram's diary brought into Court to prove that the witness was in custody on the 31st January 1874.

The Judge—I suppose there will be other means of proving it.

Mr. Gill—The best proof is the policeman's diary. I believe it is in Court. The policeman has been subpœnaed to bring it.

Mr. Branson argued that the Court had not the power to order the diary to be produced, because it had no reference to the case into which the Court was inquiring. If there was anything in it, the defence could call Keshiram and examine him about his diary. The prosecution had had two challenges, and now they would go in for challenges, and they challenged the defence to put Keshiram in the witness box with his diary.

Mr. Gill—The Court can look at the diary, but the police will not let us do it. My learned friend's challenge is perfectly innocent. The Judge of a criminal court can call for a policeman's diary if he thinks it will tend to satisfy him of the falsehood or truth of any statement made in the witness before him.

The question then dropped.

In answer to an assessor, Dhondee said.—When Balcrishna and Mr. Bedford spoke to each other in the goods office, I cannot say in what language they spoke.

At this point the Court adjourned till Thursday morning.

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Togal—"At ta McTavishes' Funeral——"

Tonal—"An' is Ta'vish deed?"

Togal—"Deed is he!!"

Tonal—"Loch, Mon! Fowk are aye deein' noo that never used to dee afore!!"

DURING the last fortnight an unusual number of military men have been in town for the purpose of attending the annual dinners of their regiments, which have been taking place at the Criterion, at the Pall Mall Restaurant, and other fashionable "chop-houses." I find, however, that there are many complaints to be heard at present about the cost of these regimental entertainments. There can really be no reason why the tickets for them should exceed one guinea, wine included, yet two, and even three guineas are charged for them. The result of this, of course, is that many married officers, whose purses are by no means so long as their love for their old regiments is deep, are debarred from dining with their old comrades. It is to be hoped that next year some steps may be taken, say, by the ordering of less expensive wines, or otherwise to bring the price of tickets to these dinners down to a more reasonable level than they at present stand at.—*London Letter.*

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